Year	Solar Street Lighting systems (Nos.)	Solar Home Lighting Systems (Nos.)	Solar lantern (Nos.)	Solar water Heating Systems (Nos.)
2004-05	0	0	0	
0 2005-06	1.000	2,000	5	
0 2006-07	2.450	2,000	4	

(b) The following are the details of funds released under the solar photovoltaic and solar thermal programmes, during 2004-05,2005-06 and 2006-07 to Sikkim Renewable Energy Development Agency.

Year	SPV Programme	ST Programme
2004-05	26.0 Lakh	Nil
2005-06	Nil	7.88 Lakh
2006-07	107.71 Lakh	2.43 Lakh

(c)The agency has completed the installation of 1,000 solar home lighting systems and 5 solar water heating systems, sanctioned in 2005-06. Till 31st March, 2007 a total of 2,016 Solar Home Lighting Systems, 162 Solar Street Lighting Systems, 720 Solar Lanterns, 15 kWp aggregate capacity stand-alone solar photovoltaic plants, 5 solar water heating systems of 156 sq.m. collector area and 20 solar cookers have been installed in the State of Sikkim.

(d) The last date for implementation of the targets for 2006-07 is till 31st August, 2007.

Plant for generating clean energy

†4206. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has made a power plant which will not only generate clean energy from the sea waves but also provide pure drinking water at lower cost;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated to install such kind of plant in India also for generating energy from sea waves; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the schemes of Government for generating energy from sea waves?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) A power plant generating energy from sea waves was reportedly tested on October, 26, 2005 at Port Kemble, Australia which generated a power ranging up to 7 k W alongwith the desalinated freshwater. Earlier, India set up a wave power plant indigenously at Vizhinjam near Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala in October, 1991. The rated capacity of the plant is 50 k W, with an energy output of 4.45 lakh units per year. The wave powered desalination technology with a capacity of producing 10000 liters of desalinated freshwater per day was also demonstrated for the first time at Vizhinjam in June, 2003 and the water was distributed to the local community for about one and half year. However, the power plant base on sea waves is not found to be cost effective at commercial scale due to high capital cost.

Dependence on imported coal

4207. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that congestion at Australia's New Castle port is going to hit hard on our thermal power sector;

(b) if so, the additional amount Indian thermal power units would pay to meet the higher transportation costs, to have coal from other countries;

(c) whether the new ultra mega power plants planned to be set up in coastal areas would increase our consumption demand of coal particularly that of imported coal; and

(d) if so, the steps which are being taken to reduce our dependence on imported coal?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. According to information available none of the power utility is importing coal from Australia.

(c) and (d) Coal is to remain mainstay in the fuel mix for power generation in the country. Report of the Expert Committee on Integrated Energy Policy has *inter-alia* recommended that domestic coal production should be stepped up. At the same time the needed infrastructure must